MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1776.

LONDON, *October* 5.

AT a meeting of the livery of London, in common-hall assembled, on Friday the 29th of September, 1775;

*Mr. Deputy Piper* acquainted the livery, that at a previous meeting of the livery at the Half-moon tavern in Cheapside, on Monday evening last, at which meeting he was chairman, it was by them agreed, that an address to the electors of Great-Britain on the present alarming crisis of public grievances, be recommended from that meeting to the consideration of the next common-hall.

And an address being accordingly produced, a motion was made and the question put, that the said address be now read; it was resolved in the affirmative, and the said address was read accordingly.

*Resolved*, That the address to the electors of Great-Britain, now read, be entitled, The address of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and livery of London, in common-hall assembled, and be entered in the city records, and published in the papers, signed by the lord-mayor and sheriffs, and countersigned by the town-clerk; which address follows in these words:

*To the* ELECTORS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN.

GENTLEMEN,

THE mischiefs which have already arisen, and the great calamities which are threatened from the unnatural war excited in America by the arbitrary and inexorable spirit of his majesty's ministers and advisers, have impressed our minds with alarms and apprehensions, which occasions this address to you.

As electors we are more particularly called upon to take into consideration these dangerous proceedings against our fellow subjects in America; because the representatives of the people are unhappily made the instruments of these measures.

It is impossible we can see, without the utmost alarm, preparations making for the prosecution of an extensive and ruinous war with our own colonies, from which so much of our commerce, and therefore the sources of our wealth, are derived. The inevitable consequence of this must be, an increase of taxes, already too heavy, and an addition to the national debt, which presses us with intolerable weight. We beg you to consider, what must be the situation of this kingdom, under an augmentation of taxes, and a diminution of commerce; an increase of national debt, and an equal decrease of national resources.

These are the immediate and unavoidable consequences of this war. The probable ones are still more fatal. If our natural and inveterate enemies should fall upon us when we are exhausted of men and money—when our most valuable commerce is ruined, and our bravest and veteran troops sacrificed,—what is it that can shield us from immediate ruin?—If we involve ourselves, then, in this obstinate and expensive civil war, we must owe our safety to the forbearance of our enemies—neither do we think it improbable, from the desperate valour with which the Americans defend their dearest liberties, that all our efforts will be unsuccessful, and that we shall at last be obliged to sit down under a grievous addition of debt, the shame of defeated armaments, and the fatal loss of our useful and affectionate colonies.

The provision that is making for the introduction of Hanoverian and Hessian troops, instead of removing, confirms our apprehensions; because we cannot have any confidence in the protection of foreign mercenaries; and feel at once the shame and folly of that policy which is to burthen us with taxes for the payment of foreign protectors, while our own brave troops are slaughtered in an unnatural, unnecessary, inglorious contest.

For the certain expences of this war, we see no reparation, even in conquest. Desolated fields, and depopulated provinces, are little likely to contribute to our necessities, either by revenue or commerce. No complaint from the merchants and manufacturers in Great-Britain, of illicit trade, and acts of navigation infringed, has called for these coercive measures. On the contrary, they have repeatedly petitioned against the principles upon which the war was founded. To secure our commerce, therefore, can neither be the aim nor issue of this war.

Neither can it be to settle a due subordination of the Colonies upon the Parent State, since they have repeatedly and solemnly acknowledged their subordination, and submitted to our control.

We cannot therefore discover any real object, or possible event of this dispute, should we be successful, but that of establishing the arbitrary power of the crown over our fellow-subjects in America, which must greatly endanger the constitution here, and increasing the number of placemen and pensioners, already so enormous, as to threaten the utter destruction of freedom and independence among us.

The people of the colonies have appealed to their fellow-subjects in Great-Britain, for the justice and necessity of their conduct. We are convinced of their having been injured and oppressed. We sympathise in their griefs, and revere their fortitude; every motive of humanity, of justice, and of interest, call upon us to condemn the measures of which they complain, and to declare that we will never willingly contribute to urge their oppressions, or abridge their liberties.

It has been our grief and our misfortune to see, that the repeated petitions from his majesty's subjects in America, supported by many in this country, have not availed to prevent the dreadful extremities we now lament. The petitioners have been studiously driven to the last resources of despair, by a denial of redress, and an accumulation of grievances, too severe to be endured by a free people.

In the united petition last year from all the colonies to the king, they asked for peace, liberty, and safety. Did it become us to refuse such a request? Or to permit in violating the peace, liberty, and safety of any part of our fellow-subjects? They pledged themselves, that in time of war, they will be ready and willing to demonstrate their loyalty to his majesty, by exerting their most strenuous efforts, in granting supplies and raising forces. What can we in justice require more from a part of the empire, restrained, in points of commercial advantages, for our benefit; and labouring, in consequence of that restraint, under a heavy and accumulating debt? Can we expect success from a war founded in such flagrant injustice? Appealing, say they, "to that Being, who searches thoroughly the hearts of his creatures, we solemnly profess, that our councils have been influenced by no other motive, than a dread of impending destruction."

That dread has been realized. Famine, fire, and sword have answered their reasonable requests, and earnest applications. Utter destruction, or unconditional submission, is the only alternative left them, by this imperious and intemperate administration.

Yet still they were determined to try the force of fresh supplication. This they have done in their late petition to the throne, more humble but still fruitless as the former. They say, "knowing to what violent resentments and incurable animosities, civil discords are apt to exasperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourselves required, by indispensible obligations to Almighty God, to your majesty, to our fellow-subjects, and ourselves, immediately to use all the means in our power, not incompatible with our safety, for stopping the further effusion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities which threaten the British empire."

We feel these as the most amiable sentiments of men, cordially interested in our welfare, and earnestly aiming at peace and reconciliation.

In pursuit of these laudable purposes, they solemnly declare their most ardent desire that "the former harmony between the two countries may be restored, and a concord may be established between them upon so firm a basis, as to perpetuate its blessings, uninterrupted by any future dissentions, to succeeding generation in both countries." They declare that "they do not request such a reconciliation, as might, in any manner be inconsistent with the dignity or welfare of Great-Britain;" that "they are ready and willing, at all times, as they have ever been, with their lives and fortunes, to assert and maintain the rights and interests of his majesty, and of their mother country." They therefore implore his majesty, "to take measures for preventing the further destruction of the lives of his subjects; and that he will be pleased to direct some mode, by which the united applications of his faithful colonists to the throne, in pursuance of their common councils, may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation; and that the wished for opportunity may soon be restored to them, of evincing the sincerity of their professions, by every testimony of devotion, becoming the most dutiful subjects, and the most affectionate colonists."

To this petition an answer has been refused. The unhappy petitioners are left to deplore the prospect of inexorable war and desolation, and to seek protection in those fatal resources, which self-preservation suggests against impending destruction.

This, gentlemen, is the alarming state of America, which fills us with anxiety and apprehensions.

We lament the blood that has been already shed; we deplore the fate of those brave men, who are devoted to hazard their lives, not against the enemies of the British name, but against the friends of the prosperity and glory of Great-Britain. We feel for the honour of the British arms, sullied not by the misbehaviour of those who bore them, but by the misconduct of the ministers, who employed them, to the oppression of their fellow-subjects. We are alarmed at the immediate, insupportable expence, and the probable consequences of a war, which we are convinced originated in violence and injustice, and must end in ruin.

These are the sentiments, gentlemen, which we take the liberty of communicating to you, as the reasons upon which we have acted, trusting that, if they meet with your approbation, you will co-operate with us, in endeavouring to bring the authors of these evils to the justice of their country.

Signed in obedience to the order of the common hall,

JOHN WILLKES, mayor.
GEO. HALEY, } sheriffs.
NATH. NEWNHAM, }

Counter-signed by order,

WILLIAM RIX, Town-Clerk.

*Oct.* 6. At last the thunderbolt is upon the point of bursting upon the heads of the authors of the present civil war.

The following toasts are now drank in all constitutional companies and societies in and about London.

Axes and halters, at the public expence, to all those who attempt to trample on the liberties of their fellow subjects, either in Great Britain or America.

Wooden shoes and collars for the despicable addressors of Manchester, Lancaster, Liverpool, Coventry and Leicester.

May Temple Bar speedily be adorned with heads of the enemies of British liberty.

May kings remember that they were made for their subjects and not their subjects for them.

May the tory authors of the present American war speedily receive the full reward of their deserts.

*October* 28. Yesterday about noon his majesty went from the Queen's Palace to St. James's, attended only by two footmen behind his coach. About ten minutes before two his Majesty got into the state coach, attended by the duke of Ancaster and lord Bruce, and proceeded to the House of Peers, where being seated on the Throne, and a message having been sent to the Commons, requiring their attendance, his majesty opened the present session of parliament with the following Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"THE present situation of America, and my constant desire to have your advice, concurrence, and assistance on every important occasion, have determined me to call you thus early together.

"Those who have long too successfully laboured to inflame my people in America by gross misrepresentations, and to infuse into their minds a system of opinions repugnant to the true constitution of the colonies, and to their subordinate relation to Great-Britain, now openly avow their revolt, hostility, and rebellion. They have raised troops, and are collecting a naval force; they have seized the public revenue, and assumed to themselves legislative, executive, and judicial powers, which they already exercise in the most arbitrary manner, over the persons and properties of their fellow subjects; and although many of these unhappy people may still retain their loyalty, and may be too wise not to see the fatal consequence of this usurpation, and wish to resist it, yet the torrent of violence has been strong enough to compel their acquiescence till a sufficient force shall appear to support them.

"The authors and promoters of this desperate conspiracy have, in the conduct of it, derived great advantage from the difference of our intentions and theirs. They meant only to amuse by vague expressions of attachment to the parent state, and the strongest protestations of loyalty to me, whilst they were preparing for a general revolt. On our part, though it was declared in your last sessions that a rebellion existed within the province of the Massachusetts Bay; yet even that province we wished rather to reclaim than to subdue. The resolutions of parliament breathed a spirit of moderation, and forbearance; conciliatory propositions accompanied the measures taken to enforce authority; and the coercive acts were adapted to cases of criminal combinations amongst subjects not then in arms. I have acted with the same temper; anxious to prevent, if it had been possible, the effusion of the blood of my subjects; and the calamities which are inseparable from a state of war; still hoping that my people in America would have discerned the traiterous views of their leaders, and have been convinced, that to be a subject of Great-Britain, with all its consequences, is to be the freest member of any civil society in the known world.

"The rebellious war now levied is become more general, and is manifestly carried on for the purpose of establishing an independant empire. I need not dwell upon the fatal effects of the success of such a plan.

"The object is too important, the spirit of the British nation too high, the resources with which God hath blessed her too numerous, to give up to many colonies which she has planted with great industry, nursed with great tenderness, encouraged with many commercial advantages, and protected and defended at much expence of blood and treasure.

"It is now become the part of wisdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a speedy end to these disorders by the most decisive exertions. For this purpose I have encreased my naval establishment, and greatly augmented my land forces; but in such a manner as may be the least burthensome to my kingdoms.

"I have also the satisfaction to inform you, that I have received the most friendly offers of foreign assistance; and if I shall make any treaties in consequence thereof, they shall be laid before you. And I have, in testimony of my affection for my people, who can have no cause in which I am not equally interested, sent to the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon, a part of my electoral troops, in order that a larger number of the established forces of this kingdom may be applied to the maintenance of its authority; and the nations militia, planned and regulated with equal regard to the rights, safety, and protection of my crown and people, may give a further extent and activity to our military operations.

"When the unhappy and deluded multitude, against whom this force will be directed, shall become sensible of their error, I shall be ready to receive the misled with tenderness and mercy; and in order to prevent the inconveniencies which may arise from the great distance of their situation, and to remove as soon as possible the calamities which they suffer, I shall give authority to certain persons upon the spot to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in such manner, and to such persons as they shall think fit, and to receive the submission of any province or colony which shall be disposed to return to its allegiance. It may be also proper to authorise the persons so commissioned to restore such province or colony, so returning to its allegiance, to the free exercise of its trade and commerce, and to the same protection and security as if such province or colony had never revolted.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons!*

"I have ordered the proper estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your affection to me, and your resolution to maintain the just rights of this country, for such supplies as the present circum-

fairness of our affairs requires. Among the many unavoidable ill consequences of this rebellion, none affects me more sensibly than the extraordinary burthen which it must create to my faithful subjects.

10 *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have fully opened to you my views and intentions. The constant employment of my thoughts, and the most earnest wishes of my heart, tend wholly to the safety and happiness of all my people, and to the re-establishment of order and tranquillity through the several parts of my dominions, in a close connection and constitutional dependence. You see the tendency of the present disorders, and I have stated to you the measures which I mean to pursue for suppressing them. Whatever remains to be done, that may farther contribute to this end, I commit to your wisdom. And I am happy to add that, as well from the assurances I have received, as from the general appearance of affairs in Europe, I see no probability that the measures which you may adopt will be interrupted by disputes with any foreign power."

As soon as his majesty's speech had been read in the upper assembly by the lord chancellor and clerk of that honourable assembly, lord Townsend rose up, and in a very manly and masterly manner went fully into the unhappy disputes between America and this country; at the conclusion of which he moved an humble address to his majesty for his most gracious speech. His lordship was seconded by lord Dudley. The marquis of Rockingham was the next who spoke; he differed greatly in opinion from the two first mentioned lords, and at the end of his speech proposed an amendment to the address, which brought on a very interesting and long debate, in which the following right honourable members assisted with the three above, lord Rochford, lord Coventry, the duke of Grafton, lord Sandwich, lord Lyttelton, the Bishop of Peterborough, lord Dartmouth, lord Effingham, lord Grosvenor, the duke of Manchester, lord Gower, the duke of Richmond, lord Shelburne, lord Warwick, and lord Ferrers; after which the question was put for agreeing to the amendment, and the house divided, when the numbers were as follow: Not contents 69, proxies 11; Contents, 29, proxies 0.

The house again divided upon the address as originally moved for; Contents 69, proxies 10; Not contents 33.

The house broke up about 11 o'clock, and adjourned till next day.

The arguments in the house of Peers turned entirely on American affairs. The lords in a———n candidly owned they had been misinformed last year, and that their measures were consequently founded in error, and had therefore failed of success. This concession furnished matter of severe remark to the lords of the minority; the B—— of P—— pointed out the false policy of continuing the dispute with the colonies, and urged administration to stop the further ravages of fire and sword. The d— of R———d followed the r———d p——te's argument with his usual inaccuracy and inelegance of manner, but with much force of matter. Lord S——ne, in a most warm and picturesque flow of words, painted the present ill effects of the contest, and shewed how much more fatal the consequences might be if the unnatural war was pursued. His lordship was extremely severe on administration for the impotency and inexpediency of their measures; and after intimating that the introduction of foreign troops without leave of parliament, *was high treason to the constitution*, hoped that the day would come, when those who put that part of the speech into his m——y's mouth, which mentions their being sent to Gibraltar and Minorca, would be called to a proper account, and undergo an exemplary punishment. Lord G———r spoke to the fallacy of the addresses, and the unfair means used to procure them, which he proved by citing an instance of shameful partiality and undue influence, which fell within his own knowledge. Lord F——rs opposed the address.

The business of parliament was opened in the house of commons by swearing in several members; after which the speaker read twice his majesty's most gracious speech from the throne; whereupon Mr. Ackland, son to Sir Thomas Ackland, moved for a dutiful and loyal address to his majesty in a very elaborate speech, highly commending the lenity and forbearance of government with respect to America, and enforcing the necessity of assuring his majesty of the approbation of the measures already taken against the Americans, and of firm support from his faithful commons in the prosecution of the war.

The motion for an address was seconded by Mr. Lyttleton, late governor of Jamaica, who likewise expatiated on the necessity of strengthening the hands of government.

Lord John Cavendish moved for an amendment, which occasioned a long and warm conversation, in which the ministry were pretty roundly told of the fatal effects of the measures of the last sessions.

The Right honourable the lord-mayor spoke against the address; called the war against the Americans a murderous war; and said, that he should consider every subject who fell on either side as assassinated by the m——r, and their blood to be laid to his charge; he concluded with recommending an address to the king, that he would be pleased to point out some method of conciliating the affections of the subjects of all parts of the empire.

Governor Johnston spoke on the insufficiency of the present forces to carry this favourite point of administration! He averred, that a general dissatisfaction prevailed amongst the king's troops already at Boston; and that three field-officers of the five regiments, lately embarked at Cork, solicited leave to resign; of this he pledged himself to bring evidence to the bar, and dared them to call for it.

General Conway defended the Americans with an unusual warmth of argument: He called for information from the treasury bench, what part of America we might deem our own: Asked whether Canada, whether Halifax, nay, whether Boston itself, owned at this time the superiority of the British arms?---He declared his conscience forbade his assent to the b——y of the provincials; and therefore he firmly protested against the address.

Lord George Germaine replied to him in favour of the address, and consequently supported the measure of government; but threw out nothing new, except that he had received a letter from general Burgoyne, who [illegible] that, notwithstanding [illegible] the king's troops were [illegible] determined in defence of their country.

Col. Barre entered minutely into the consequences of the summer campaign, described the situation of the king's forces as o[illegible]s wen, or little excrescence of land, blocked up within the walls of Boston, and the fleet not even master of the river in which it lies: He drew a conclusion, that if an army of 22,000 of our forces, with 30,000 Provincials and a fleet of 22 sail of the line, with more than as many frigates, were three years in subduing Canada, though completed every spring--what little prospect could there be for 10,000 men to effect the conquest of all America?---He told the minister that, as he expected but little information from him, he would give him some:---That he had received a letter from a major Caldwell, who was settled on a large estate in Canada, who assured him, that the Canadians were not by any means to be driven into the war; that he had tried the arts of persuasion in vain; that he assembled about 1200 of them together, who came with large sticks, but had concealed 400 firelocks in the woods, which they were determined to make use of against the English, if they forced them to take either side: Col. Barre further added, that general Carleton and lord Pitt were within a quarter of an hour of falling into the hands of Johnny Herbert, a barber, who was now a major in the Provincial service: He observed, that he and his friends were censured by the ministry as the leaders of faction; that their conversation with each other was, which of them should go to the Tower first; but this they regarded not; oppose the king they could not wish to do, for their ancestors seated his family on the throne, but to carry their point against the present unfeeling administration, he would readily go to the block.

Lord Barrington answered governor Johnston and col. Barre, and denied the disaffection of the officers, &c. assured the house that they would receive satisfactory accounts to the contrary in seven or eight days.

The solicitor general likewise replied to col. Barre, accused him of drawing false inferences from his own premises, entered with great spirit into the present vigorous measures (admitting we had lost all the places they would insinuate) in order to put us upon a proper footing to enter even upon a negotiation with the Americans.

At ten o'clock Mr. Burke rose, and spoke for near two hours. He raised the laugh of the house at lord N----'s expence, by repeating some vaunting expressions (which he declared had fallen from his lordship in parliament heretofore) and placing them in a ridiculous contrast with the unfortunate events which have of late taken place. Speaking seriously of the present situation of affairs, he compared America to a people who had emancipated themselves, and described the Mother Country as a piratical disturber of the ports and the naval trade of the colonies. The disgraceful blocking up our troops in Boston, he pourtrayed with his wonted ability of description; and after lamenting the danger of this country, if the dispute with America continued, he advised administration no longer to make England appear like a porcupine, armed at all points with acts of parliament oppressive to the trade and freedom of America, but to shew a friendly countenance, and to meet the Americans with open arms.

Mr. Charles Fox followed Mr. Burke, and with his usual vehemence and asperity aimed his satire personally at lord N---, describing his lordship as the blundering pilot who had brought us into our present difficulties. "Administration (says Mr. Fox) exult at having brought us into such a dilemma as the ablest of men cannot extricate us from; they have reason to cry aloud in triumph, lord Chatham, the king of Prussia, nay, Alexander the great, never gained more in one campaign than the noble lord has lost--he has lost a whole continent---most able adviser, most accomplished general!" Mr. Fox mixed his raillery with some very serious observations on the conduct of the ministry, and took occasion to mention the old political distinctions of whig and tory, describing the present members of a———n as enemies to freedom, and rank tories.

As soon as he concluded, lord N--th rose, and after entering into a long justification of himself, and the plan of conduct he had pursued while in office (replying with considerable spirit to the insinuations which had been thrown out against him, by lord John Cavendish, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and other speakers in opposition) his lordship justified the measures of administration, shewing, by strong arguments, that they were founded as much in prudence and wisdom as the situation of affairs would allow. His lordship next entered into a disquisition of the terms whig and tory, and proved that the present ministers acted on the true principles of whiggism, and that the measures sketched out in the speech, and echoed back in the address, as proper to be offered to America, were most likely to effect an honourable reconciliation.

At 20 minutes after one, Mr. Dunning rose. He pointed out the illegality of introducing foreign troops into any part of his majesty's dominions, without the consent of parliament, and shewed the bad tendency of such a measure, and of what evil consequences it might hereafter be productive, were it now suffered to pass into a precedent. He was replied to by the attorney general.

The house did not rise till past four o'clock on Friday morning. Upon a division there appeared,

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| For the address without any amendment | 278 |
| Against it | 108 |
| Majority | 107 |

The following is a copy of the petition of the common council to the house of lords and commons, which was presented to each house by the sheriffs, on Thursday last. They are both in the same words with only a variation of the address.

*The humble petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled,*

SHEWETH,

THAT this court having taken into its most serious consideration the present distressed situation of our fellow subjects in America, are exceedingly alarmed for the consequences of those coercive measures which are pursuing against them---measures that must (notwithstanding [illegible] ally be productive of [illegible] the increase of [illegible] we fear, the loss of the most valuable branch of our commerce, on which the existence of an infinite number of industrious manufacturers and mechanics entirely depends.

That his majesty having been graciously pleased, in answer to a late humble and dutiful address and petition to the throne, [illegible] ing a cessation of hostilities with America for the purpose of obtaining time, and thereby giving an opportunity for a happy and lasting reconciliation with his majesty's American colonies, to declare, that *he should abide by the sense of his parliament*, this court conceive it to be their indispensible duty, thus early in the session, in the most respectful manner, to apply to this right honourable house, that it will be pleased to adopt such measures for the healing of the present unhappy disputes between the mother country and her colonies, as may be speedy, permanent and honourable.

## FRIDAY, *October* 27.

The lord chancellor acquainted the house that his Majesty had been waited on pursuant to their order, to know when he would be attended with their address of thanks; and that his Majesty had appointed two o'clock. The chancellor and several of the members accordingly proceeded to St. James's, and presented the following

Humble Address of the right honourable the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled.

"*Most gracious Sovereign,*

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"With the utmost abhorrence and indignation we see the real design of those desperate men, who, by the grossest misrepresentations, have deluded and precipitated our unhappy fellow-subjects in America, into measures no less subversive of their own happiness and true interests, than dangerous to the prosperity and safety of Great-Britain. The powers they have assumed, and the arbitrary and oppressive acts which they have done, leave no doubt of their traiterous purpose to induce the colonies to shake off the controul of the supreme legislature, and to bury in an ungrateful oblivion, the remembrance of the great industry with which they have been planted; the fostering care with which they have been nursed; the many advantages which they have enjoyed, and the expence of blood and treasure with which they have been protected by this nation.

"We cannot avoid expressing our concern, that the great tenderness with which your Majesty has proceeded, and the conciliatory disposition which appeared in the last session of parliament, instead of having the desired effect of undeceiving the misled, and establishing a confidence in the parent state, have been turned to the advantage, and made instrumental to the purposes of this dangerous attempt; and whilst we acknowledge this to be the consequence of the difference of intention which prevailed here and in America, we are penetrated with a just sense of the motives which have regulated your Majesty's endeavours to prevent, if it had been possible, the effusion of the blood of our fellow-subjects, and the calamities which are inseparable from a state of war; but since the rebellion is now become more general, and manifests the purpose of establishing and maintaining an independent empire, we cannot but applaud your Majesty's resolution to vindicate the rights, the interests, and the honour of this kingdom, by a speedy and most decisive exertion; and for this purpose, we think it our indispensible duty to declare, that we will support your Majesty with our lives and fortunes; and being fully persuaded, that in the present state of these disorders, the most active will, in its effect, be the most merciful mode of proceeding, we hear with pleasure that your Majesty has increased your naval establishment, and also greatly augmented your land forces. We are sensible of your Majesty's kind consideration, in having done it in such a manner as may be the least burthensome to your kingdoms; and your Majesty may be assured that we shall cheerfully concur in whatever may be necessary to enable your Majesty to profit of the friendly dispositions of foreign powers.

"We are deeply impressed by the gracious motives which induced your Majesty to send a part of your electoral troops to the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, by which assistance this country will be enabled to employ a larger number of its own established forces in the maintenance of its authority; and we return your Majesty our sincere thanks for having so providentially pointed out to us a farther resource in that national body of men, so constitutional in their nature, and so zealous in their duty, the militia of this kingdom.

"We cannot sufficiently admire your Majesty's benevolent declaration, that when the wished for period arrives, that the unhappy and deluded multitude, against whom this force will be directed, shall become sensible of their error, your Majesty will receive the misled with tenderness and mercy; and we are fully sensible of the wise and compassionate sentiment which has determined your Majesty to delegate authority to certain persons, upon the spot, to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in such manner, and to such persons as they shall think fit, and to receive the submission of any province or colony which shall be disposed to return to its allegiance; and we will most readily concur in granting to the persons so commissioned such farther powers as may best tend to promote and effectuate your Majesty's salutary measures.

"Permit us, Sir, to offer our grateful acknowledgments to your Majesty for the full and explicit communication which your Majesty has been pleased to make to us, and at the same time to express the just sense we entertain of the numerous blessings we enjoy, flowing from the source of never-ceasing attention with which your Majesty is occupied for the safety and happiness of all your people; and we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we participate the same desire which animates your royal breast, and feel no other wish than to re-establish order and tranquillity through the several parts of your dominion, upon the basis of a close connection with, and constitutional dependance upon, Great-Britain."

... My Lords,
... RECEIVE with the most grateful satisfaction this address ... fully explicative of your duty and loyalty to me. Nothing can be more acceptable than the assurances you give of your utmost support to enable me to re-establish order and tranquility throughout all my dominions, and I shall most cordially concur with any measures best may tend to so salutary a purpose."

FRIDAY, [illegible] 27.

A report was made from the committee appointed to draw up an Address to his majesty, that the committee had drawn up an address, which was read.

Resolved, That the said address be presented to his majesty by the whole house.

Ordered, That such members as are of the privy council do wait on his majesty to know when he will be attended therewith.

A motion being made for re-committing the address, a great debate ensued, in which most of the principal speakers on both sides took a very warm part. Particular objection was made to the following clause; "We thankfully acknowledge the gracious considerations which induced your majesty to take this step," meaning the introduction of hi. electoral troops into the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon.) The gentlemen in opposition considered this clause as a full approbation of the measure; whilst the friends of administration insisted it was no more than a compliment to his majesty's *good intentions*, and left the measure itself a matter of future deliberation. Mr. W--burne and Mr. D-ning had a long conversation upon the different interpretations of the clause.

Mr. C---wall acknowledged that there had been mismanagement *somewhere*; but whether by the parliament in not granting a sufficient force; by the ministry in not properly applying the forces granted; or by the officers who had the command of them, in not exercising them effectually, he would not *then* assert, but probably might one day afford matter for enquiry in that house. However, he could not avoid saying thus much in favour of administration, that a minister in this country, though he may see much farther into future events than the rest of his countrymen, cannot take any great step without having the cry of the people with him; had government demanded 40,000 men the last session to send to America, the people would have thought them mad, but now that the people were with them, he did not doubt of success. He censured those members very severely, who had voted last session with administration, and expressed themselves very differently in this debate: he alluded particularly to Mr. Ch. Fox, who, he said, as well himself, had been raised to very important offices in the state at too early an age.

Mr. Fox, in reply, protested that he had been deceived by the ministry; he had been taught to believe that government had so many friends in America, that the appearance of a few regiments there would give them security in avowing themselves secure obedience to our laws, and ensure *peace*; that upon this principle he had voted for sending over the forces last session; *peace* was his object in that measure, but now that the minister declared himself for *war*, he could not but object to his proceedings.

The lord advocate of Scotland said, it would be ridiculous in administration to recede at present, or to listen to conciliatory measures, whilst America was making so effectual a resistance; that all Europe would say, we had felt our inability to enforce our rights, and therefore were glad to accommodate matters upon any terms; that when we had regained and re-established our authority there, he would be happy to join in any plan for the better and more happy government of that part of the empire. He said it was not uncommon for Great-Britain to be unsuccessful in the beginning, and victorious in the progress and conclusion of our wars, and that he was not at all dismayed by the gloomy pictures which some gentlemen were pleased to draw of our perilous and deplorable situation.

Mr. Th--loe insisted that decency demanded that we should return his majesty thanks for the considerations which induced him to take the step, though we might afterwards condemn the measure. *Suaviter in modo, sed fortiter in re*, should ever be a maxim in British minds; he declared that it was his opinion that the bill of rights did not forbid the introduction of foreign troops into our territories abroad; that it only mentioned *this kingdom*; that consequently he could no more see any legality, than he could danger, in the measure.

Sir William W-ke insisted, that the bill of rights was only declaratory of rights existing prior to that act, that therefore the people were not to confine their claims to the literal terms of it, but to recur to the great principles upon which that declaration was founded.

Mr. D--ning argued upon the same grounds.

Governor J---nstone arraigned the conduct of administration pretty severely; he declared that he was certain the Hanoverian soldiers could not be tried by martial law for any offences, that if they should be tried, they would have an action in Great-Britain against their officers, and that if any of them should be put to death in consequence of the sentence of a court martial, those who gave the sentence would be guilty of murder according to our laws; he insisted, that our garrisons abroad were, in the true sense of the word, a part of this kingdom, and he was against the clause as a dangerous precedent.

Mr. G---ville very pathetically deplored the state of our national affairs, and was convinced, he said, that nothing but misfortune could be the consequences. Let administration, says he, call the pope from Rome, the mufti from Constantinople, the high priest from the Synagogue to their aid, let them put the assassinating knife into the hands of slaves, and teach them to butcher their masters, yet still the event must be ruinous to this nation. Suppose America conquered, its towns destroyed, its fields laid waste, we must keep up a large standing army to support our triumph! but can we make them in such a state raise money sufficient to pay for their own chains? Can we make them build up their shattered cities by for.e?

Mr. P---hast, then confessed his dislike to the employing foreign mercenaries, without the consent of [illegible] measures of government [illegible] wished the minister had called the parliament together last summer, rather than take that step without their concurrence, however needless the precaution might have been; he was sorry, he said, that so little advantage had been made of the grants made last sessions for the purpose of enforcing American obedience, and threw out some severe remarks upon that *indolence* of temper, and *dislike* to business, which seemed inherent in the character of the minister; and to this disposition he attributed the little success of what he *construed to call* our summer's campaign in America; however, he threatened this dose of censure with a great many compliments on the vast abilities and amiable disposition of the noble lord.

This called up lord North, who, after some difference about order, observed, that he would not have persisted so much in his desire to be heard, had not something which had fallen from the gentleman who spoke last, demanded a reply, which might not come so well at another time. He was greatly obliged to the gentleman, he said, for that candour and boldness with which he had treated his character. He was displeased to hear his faults from whatever motive they might be suggested; sometimes, as in the present instance, they were suggested by *candid*, and sometimes by malicious ones. Those who suggested them from the first cause he thanked and esteemed; those who displayed them from the latter principle he despised. He confessed that infirmity of temper which Mr. F--had had noticed, and that dislike to business, but declared, that he was *forced* into the post he now held; that stormy and tempestuous as the ocean is, through which he has to steer, he would never *of his own accord* abandon it till the storm had subsided; he acknowledged he had been deceived in events, but that he had adopted his measures last sessions to the then state of affairs, not imagining that all America would have armed in the cause. It was easy, he said, to see what has happened, but who could have foreseen that things would happen so? Administration had proceeded upon the information they had received; if gentlemen were in possession of better information, why did they not communicate it? He said, that when he adopted the necessary plan of sending Hanoverians to our garrisons, he had not a doubt of the legality of the measure; that if it should be found he was mistaken in this point, though the matter itself should be approved, any danger which might be dreaded from the precedent might be prevented by a bill of indemnity; that the necessity of taking such a step was clear, from the danger of confiding *solely* in our militia for the defence of the nation, however brave they might be; and if he had waited for the meeting of parliament, our troops in Gibraltar and Port Mahon could not be brought over time enough to have admitted of an early and vigorous exertion of our forces against the rebels. To call the parliament in the middle of summer, would, he said, have been exceedingly disagreeable and burthensome to the nation, and many instances could not be found in our history of a parliament called so early as the present. He had, he said, as great a veneration for liberty as any man in that house; and he hoped the Americans were too brave and worthy of their glorious ancestors, to hesitate a moment in their choice between slavery or war, between ignominy or death; but in the present instance there was no question of slavery. Their friends have said, that they only wished to be put on the same footing on which they were in 1763. He asserted, that administration wished for no more, and he could not believe that America, without money, without trade, without resources, could continue to prefer a ruinous and lasting war with the incensed power of Great-Britain, to the blessings of liberty and peace in a happy dependance on her. He spoke very pathetically of the integrity of his heart, and of the happiness which he hoped to derive in the last moments of his life, from the testimony of his own conscience; and concluded with a beautiful description of the envied splendid wretchedness of his ministerial station.

Col. B-re, in a very ludicrous manner, observed, that the noble lord could very calmly bear to hear his faults announced from some quarters; that his lordship stood the attacks of a certain *northern dialect* with very good grace, and he was instantly shot dead with the *brogue*; and what was acknowledged to be extremely candid on one side of the house, was downright malice from another: He kisses the rod in some hands, and is exceedingly docile, but is very sore when the lash is taken by some others. The reason, he said, which induced all America to take arms sooner than the noble lord had expected, was to oppose a common enemy; the circumstance put him in mind of a speech made by Marshal Schomberg to the British troops as they were crossing the river Boyne in Ireland, *a le devoir mes enfans, voila vos ennemis!* At length the house was called to the question by Sir George Y--ng, who proposed an amendment, which, being out of order, was not put; after some altercation the question before them was put, and the house divided, when the numbers were 176 to 72.

Lord North then moved for "leave to bring in a bill to empower his majesty to call out the militia when a rebellion appeared in any part of his dominions," which was carried, and the house rose immediately (about a quarter after one this morning) and adjourned till Monday.

This day, at two o'clock, the address of the hon. house of commons was presented to his majesty at St. James's.

*** *For the American News and new Advertisements, see the next page.*

## ANNAPOLIS.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered. tf


DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Among which are the following,

ALOES.
Antimon. crud.
Argent. viv.
Bal. Capiv.
—— Tolu.
—— Peruv.
Borax.
Castor. Ruff. & Mx.
Calomel ppt.
Cantharides.
Camphor.
Cortex Peruvian.
Crem. Tartar.
Elect. Lenitiv.
Extract. Cort. Peruv.
Flores Chamomel.
——Sulphur.
——Benzoin.
Fol. Sennæ.
Ichthiocolla.
Magnes. alb.
Manna.
Rad. Ipecac.
—— Jalap.
—— Rhei.
Rasur. C. C.
Sal Glauber.
—— Nitri.
Tart. Emetic.
Vermilion.
Plasis sorted.
Phials glass.
Shop furniture, such as boxes and jars labelled.
Large bottles for distilled waters.
Tincture and species bottles of different sizes, labelled and plain.
Ointments.
Syrups.
Pill pots of various sizes, labelled and plain.
Mortars and pestles.
Searcher.
Surgeons instruments.
An electrical apparatus, very complete and easily portable.
A collection of books, mostly modern publications.
Household and kitchen furniture in general, almost new.

Likewise a negro woman cook, healthy, honest and sober.

The articles of drugs and medicines will not be sold singly, so it is expected those who want will take an assortment. A considerable discount will be made to a person who will purchase the whole. If not sold by the middle of February, they will be otherwise disposed of. (3w) ALEX. STENHOUSE.

N. B. I shall leave this place soon.

Annapolis, August 23, 1775.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time.—As good locksmiths, or other neat workers, will be soon handy in making several parts of gun locks, to such also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants about the country who would be very useful in the necessary business I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their masters.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutter.

THE partnership of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are desired to settle by granting their bonds or notes for their several balances; such a reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with, that the subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late store of James Dick, and Stewart, will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail by the subscribers. Also all sorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewise Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter cask.

JAMES DICK.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Akister, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swanskin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown fulled cloth, three osnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers; one of roll the other osnabrigs, and a pair of old shoes with strings.

Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout bonny man, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat; old surtout coat and red jacket, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white mettle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one osnabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two striped duffil blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 40 shillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN,
JOHN ORRICK.

STRAYED or stolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back occasioned by a set fast. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings. tf

OVERTON CARR.

NEW-LONDON, *December* 29.

Laſt Monday gen. Lee, with his retinue and about 30 riflemen, arrived at New port, Rhode-Iſland, from the camp at Cambridge; the ſame day alſo gen. Putnam arrived there.

12 CAMBRIDGE, *December*, 28.

Capt. Nowell, of Newbury-port, was one of the ſhipmaſters who made his eſcape from Boſton, as mentioned in our laſt. He informs that gen. Burgoyne ſailed for England on the 16th inſt. in the Tartar man of war; and that gen. Howe, beſides ordering houſes to be taken down for fuel, has directed, for the ſame purpoſe, all the wharfs, from the north battery round to Charleſtown ferry, to be taken up.

BOSTON, *December* 14.

Laſt Thurſday a piratical brig, with 10 carriage guns and 75 men, fitted out at Plymouth, and commanded by one Martingale, was taken by the Fowey man of war and brought in here. The priſoners we hear are to be ſent to England in the Tartar, which ſails this day. Several other ſhips likewiſe ſail this day for England, two of which carry the officers of the 18th and 59th regiments.

It is currently reported that the continental congreſs have declared the colonies in a ſtate of independency.

We are informed that there is now fitting up at the theatre, and will be performed in the courſe of a fortnight, a new farce called the Blockade of Boſton. [It is more probable, before that time, the poor wretches will be preſented with a tragedy called the Bombardment of Boſton.]

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 8.

The Hon. convention of Virginia on the 8th ult. reſolved, That the treaſurer of that colony for the time being be required to purchaſe for the public uſe all good and merchantable gunpowder that may be imported into it, or manufactured there, at any time within ſix months, and allow the price of ſix ſhillings per pound for the ſame.

*In* COMMITTEE *of the city and liberties, Jan.* 2, 1776.

*Reſolved*, That no maſter or owner of any veſſel or veſſels, ſhall ſhip any proviſions, goods or merchandize, *of any kind*, from this port, without firſt giving ſatisfaction to or receiving the approbation of this committee.

*By order of the committee,*
ROBERT STRETTELL JONES, *ſec.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 6.

By an expreſs from Norfolk, and letters from colonel Howe, we learn, that all the ſhips and tenders which had been drawn up cloſe to the town with ſprings on their cables, began a heavy fire at three o'clock in the evening of Monday laſt; that after about an hour's firing, a few boats were ſent aſhore under cover of the cannon, and concealed by their ſmoke, which was blown in on the ſhore, and ſeveral houſes were ſet on fire in different places along the river, that this was done ſo ſuddenly, and amidſt ſo much ſmoke and noiſe, that it was impoſſible to prevent it; that the wind being favourable to their deſign, the flames ſpread with great rapidity, and when the fire had run to a great extent, and our enemies imagined they had ſpread confuſion and terror amongſt our young troops, by ſuch an inceſſant cannonade as they had kept up, and by the conflagration around them, they attempted to land a number of men in different parts of the town, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs in every attempt; all our centinels and guards kept their poſts notwithſtanding, and had pretty ſmartly chaſtiſed thoſe who ſet fire to the houſes; they were reinforced by lieutenant colonel Stephens, with about two hundred markſmen, who behaved with great bravery. Six of the enemy were left dead on the ſhore, and great numbers were ſuppoſed to be carried off in their boats. We did not loſe a man, but had ſix or ſeven wounded. Some poor women were killed in endeavouring to move out of town. It was a ſhocking ſcene to ſee the poor women and children running about through the fire, and expoſed to the guns from the ſhips, and ſome of them with children at their breaſts. Let our countrymen view and contemplate this ſcene! Colonel Howe ſpeaks highly of colonel Woodford, colonel Stephens, and all the officers and men. The cannonade had laſted twenty-five hours when the expreſs came away, and the flames were raging (it being impoſſible to extinguiſh them on account of the heavy fire from the ſhips) and had conſumed two thirds of the town. Our men, notwithſtanding this, ſtill kept their poſts. The ſhips which fired were the Liverpool, Kingfiſher, and Otter, men of war, lord Dunmore's large ſhips, the William and Eilbeck, the ſtore ſhips, and all the tenders. It is affirmed that one hundred cannon played on the town almoſt inceſſantly for twenty-five hours, and the expreſs ſays he heard the firing all the way on the road. Notwithſtanding this heavy firing, and the town in flames around them, our men had the reſolution to maintain their poſts, and the coolneſs to *aim* as uſual. They ſeem animated in their glorious cauſe, and appear to be ſhielded as the favourites of heaven.

Upwards of thirty of Jack Dunmore's *hopeful gang*, conſiſting of ſoldiers, ſailors, and negroes, arrived here yeſterday as priſoners, under a ſtrong guard. They are taken *proper care of*.

A large ſnow from Cork, laden with beef, butter, and potatoes, and a fine brig from the Weſt-Indies, laden with rum and ſugar, were taken, laſt Thurſday, by our good old friend, captain Barron. He was in a ſmall veſſel, with only ſix ſwivels and nine men. The prizes are ſent up to Cumberland-Town to unload.

*In* CONVENTION, *December* 28, 1775.

*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the thanks of this convention are juſtly due to the brave officers, gentlemen volunteers, and ſoldiers, of North-Carolina, as well as to our brethren of that province in general, for their prompt and generous aid in defence of our common rights againſt the enemies to America, and of the Britiſh conſtitution.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, [illegible] wench, two children, and her huſband, who is a good ſhoemaker, has worked four or five years at the carpenters trade, and is very handy about every kind of plantation buſineſs. The wench is a very great ſcold, for which fault only ſhe is ſold. She would ſuit a bachelor well, being remarkably neat, and underſtands houſekeeping.

3w DANIEL JENIFER.

Prince-George's county, Jan. 5, 1776.

ALL perſons having legal claims againſt the eſtate of Samuel Nickolls, late of Queen Anne town, are requeſted to bring them in; and all indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to ſettle their accounts with Meſſ. Richard and Singleton Wootton, who I have empowered for that purpoſe. Thoſe who cannot pay immediately it is hoped will give their notes with ſecurity, as I am bound to ſettle the eſtate and do juſtice to the creditors of the deceaſed; ſuch therefore who are ſo unreaſonable as not to ſettle their accounts as above (if any ſuch there be) will put me under the diſagreeable neceſſity of making application to have ſuits brought without reſpect to perſons, of which all concerned will pleaſe take notice.

w3 WILLIAM NICKOLLS,
adminiſtrator of Samuel Nickolls deceaſed.

LEFT at Mr. Lancelot Jacques's ſtore, a quantity of whole fagots of Engliſh ſquare ſteel, with neither marks nor numbers, by whom unknown. The owner or owners are deſired to take them away, paying the coſt of this advertiſement and ſtorage.

Greenbury's Point, Jan. 17, 1776.

WANTED, as an OVERSEER, A SOBER, induſtrious man, who is a good farmer. A married man with a ſmall family will be moſt agreeable. Apply to

tf DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, Jan. 16, 1776.

WHEREAS divers ill deſigning perſons have of late harboured and entertained my ſervants, whereby my buſineſs has been greatly neglected; I therefore hereby notify to, and forewarn all perſons from having intercourſe or dealing with them hereafter, as I am determined upon diſcovery to proceed againſt ſuch perſons with all the rigour of the law.

4w WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

P. S. Particularly my ſervants, Robert Walker, John Holloway, and John Chriſtian.

THERE is at the plantation of John Marriott, living on Elk-Ridge, a red ſteer, about five years old, marked with a crop, ſlit and under cut in the left ear, and a crop in the right. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of John Baptiſt Ruxwell, living in the lower part of Prince George's county, near Capt. Thomas Hanſon Marſhall's, a large red and white cow, marked in the right ear with a notch, and the left ear cropped, and a piece about three inches long cut off the under ſide; ſhe has been about my plantation about five or ſix weeks. The owner may have her again on paying for her wintering and the charges of this advertiſement.

Baltimore, Jan. 10, 1776.

THE brig Nancy, Capt. Sund, will ſail for London the firſt of February. Thoſe gentlemen who want to ſend letters by her will ſend them to Meſſ. Wallace and Davidſon, or the ſubſcribers, before that day. Very good accommodation for paſſengers, who are to apply to the maſter, or

2w LUX and BOWLY.

Annapolis, Jan. 2, 1776.

To be ſold at public vendue, on Tueſday the 6th day of February next, for common current money, to be paid down, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing 200 acres of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, in the Fork of Patuxent, being part of Snowden's ſecond Addition to his manor, with the improvements thereunto belonging, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Stephen Gathrell, taken in execution by virtue of his lordſhip's writ of fieri facias to me directed, at ſuit of Rezin Mobberly and others, aſſigns of the commiſſioners of the loan-office.

THOMAS DEALE, ſheriff of A. A. county.

December 28, 1775.

WANTED to carry on the GUNLOCK MANUFACTORY, immediately to be eſtabliſhed in Frederick-Town in Frederick county, FOR THE USE OF THE PUBLIC, a number of workmen in each different branch of gunlock making; very great encouragement will be given to finiſhers, and liberal rewards to others according to their ſkill and application. Whitemiths, though they may not have been uſed to work on gunlocks, will be employed. Many ſervants who would be very uſeful in the gunlock manufactory are employed in common labour, the maſters of ſuch, or of others who might be uſeful, are requeſted to let the public have them on purchaſe or hire. And the committees of the counties, as well as all other friends of the public, are intreated to favour this neceſſary work, by ſearching out, and forwarding or giving notice of proper hands.——Information given or letters directed to James Johnſon, Charles Beatty, and John Hanſon, jun. will be thankfully attended to.

Nothing is wanted on credit, the caſh is in hand to diſcharge the neceſſary contracts. 6w

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 27th day of January next (the ſale being put off to that day, he not being able to attend on the 6th inſt.) to the higheſt bidder, at the late dwelling-houſe of William Carr, near Herring creek church, for ſterling caſh, or current money, by virtue of a deed of truſt to me directed by ſaid Carr,

PART of a tract of land called Jervis, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, ſaid to contain one hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwelling-houſe, and ſundry other convenient out-houſes; and at the ſame time and place will be ſold a likely country-born negro girl.

9 STEPHEN STEWARD.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, the following ſervants, viz. William Webſter, an Engliſhman, a barber by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long black brown hair combed behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaiſant when he pleaſes. He had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waiſtcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waiſtcoat, one pair white Ruſſia drab breeches, one white linen ſhirt, two brown Ruſſia ſheeting ditto. It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed thoſe deſcribed.

Charles Tippin, or Tipkins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's buſineſs, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick ſet, full face, ſhort brown hair. Had on and took with him, a ſhort brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with ſleeves and metal buttons, good buckſkin breeches, one pair white Ruſſia drab ditto, one white ſhirt, two brown Ruſſia ſheeting, ditto, and may have ſundry other cloaths.

The above ſervants went off in a two maſt boat, and four oars, in company with ſome others. They took a pair of oſnabrig ſheets, which it is ſuppoſed they intend to make ſails of. Whoever will ſecure the above ſervants ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings for each if 40 miles, 40 ſhillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

tf WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webſter had on a good caſtor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military faſhion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchback knee and ſhoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breaſt, remarkably fat.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land containing 430 acres, ſituated upon Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, within four miles of Nottingham, and ſeven of Upper-Marlborough—150 acres whereof are in woods, 75 in a valuable marſh, and the whole under incloſure, a ſufficient quantity of low land may be made meadow—the buildings on this land are well finiſhed and in good repair—they conſiſt of a brick dwelling-houſe, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a paſſage below ſtairs, and as many above—a brick kitchen and other convenient houſes of wood—this tract is well watered and calculated for raiſing ſtock of every kind.

tf THOMAS SIM LEE

November 28, 1775.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds coſt of goods, for coſt and charges.

IT is earneſtly requeſted of all perſons who have open accounts with me, that they will diſcharge the ſame, and if they cannot comply with this requeſt, I hope they will be ſo obliging as to ſettle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long ſtanding; it is hoped no perſon will refuſe to cloſe their accounts at this particular time, with their humble ſervant,

THOMAS HYDE.

P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarſe ſhoes and leather for ſale, for ready money only.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October laſt, from on board a ſmall ſchooner boat, lying in the harbour of Popiar Iſland, the main and fore ſail of the ſaid boat. The height of the main ſail is about 25 feet, and has been much mended; almoſt a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle ſtitched through every ſeam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-ſail alſo, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of oſnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give ſufficient information of them, ſo that they may be obtained by the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Annapolis, may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the perſon or perſons who ſtole the ſaid ſails.

tf

10 CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN away from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday night the 19th inſtant, a dark bay or brown horſe, 10 or 11 years old laſt ſpring, upwards of 15 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good ſpirits, has a hanging mane, little foretop, yellow noſe, and ſhort back; his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a ſwitch, but by the unſkilfulneſs of the perſon who did it, was made almoſt as ſhort as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the inſide, and he had on a pair of ſhoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horſe, ſo that the thief be convicted, and the horſe delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, ſhall receive the above reward, or 20 ſhillings for the horſe only, but if the horſe ſhould be a great diſtance, reaſonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

JAMES RAWLINGS.

Annapolis, December 6, 1775.

WANTED to purchaſe for cash, or bills of exchange, ſome young able field negroes, boys and wenches, from 15 to 25 years of age, enquire of

WILLIAM ROOKE.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and ſettle their reſpective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requiſition will be adverted to, otherwiſe I ſhall take compulſory methods to enforce payment, without any reſpect to perſons.

JOSEPH DUVALL.

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